

# EVENING BULLETIN

DAILY and WEEKLY Published by BULLETIN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.  
At 120 King Street, Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii.

Daily every day except Sunday. Weekly issued on Tuesday of each week.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Wallace R. Farrington, Editor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

EVENING BULLETIN	WEEKLY BULLETIN
Per Month, anywhere in U.S. .... \$ .75	Per Six Months, anywhere in U.S. .... \$ 4.00
Per Quarter, anywhere in U.S. .... 2.00	Per Year, anywhere in U.S. .... 8.00
Per Year, anywhere in U.S. .... 8.00	Per Year, anywhere in Canada .... 1.50
Per Year, postpaid, foreign, .... 12.00	Per Year, postpaid, foreign, .... 2.00

CIRCULATION LARGEST OF ANY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED in the Territory of Hawaii.

Tel. Editorial Rooms, 185  
Business Office, 258

Entered at the Postoffice at Honolulu as second-class matter.

FRIDAY MAY 6, 1910

The domestic man who loves no music so well as his own kitchen clock and the airs which the logs sing to him as they burn on the hearth has solaces which others never dream of.—Emerson.

Who is paying the fare of Russian vagrants to San Francisco?

Honolulu's future is the surest guarantee for investment purposes that can be found in the Pacific.

Having preached peace, Roosevelt ought to spend the remainder of his days going about the world practicing.

Prohibition and Socialism, as represented by the circulars distributed about the town, are making common cause of intemperate speech.

Brevity is the soul of wit. The shortest of all Roosevelt's formal addresses delivered before European audiences is the few remarks devoted to world peace.

We must confess that when it comes to a question of veracity, the public is more likely to accept the say-so of Mr. Garfield than more impressive than Mr. Ballinger's.

We may be certain that the physicians to King Edward fear for the worst, as the illness of a reigning monarch whose demise will be felt throughout the civilized world, would be exaggerated in the other direction.

This letter-writing campaign between Supervisor Quinn and Road Supervisor Wilson makes one think that each may have said things justifying a few rounds in the backyard, if the two gentlemen really feel as angry as they sound.

Dr. Sidney D. Wilgus, chairman of the committee on immigration of the New York State Lunacy Commission, says that one immigrant in four is no good. Are we safe in assuming that he must have recently encountered a band of Russians from Harbin and way stations?

Anything but a verdict of accidental death for Prizefighter McCarthy would have been a serious blow to the reputation of San Francisco as a home of pugilism, and the city expects to make nearly as much from the Jeffries-Johnson mill as it did from the Portola week.

Woolley is opening up his campaign in a manner indicating his intention to shape the methods of attack that it will require more courage to oppose Prohibition than to get behind its breastworks and join him in throwing mud and stink-pots at his fellow citizens.

## THE JANUS AGENT.

Agent John G. Woolley, speaking of Hawaii before the committee of the United States Senate, said:

In short, the territorial government is unable either to police or abolish the liquor traffic.

During the same address Mr. Woolley said:

The local legislature has had authority and ample knowledge for ten years, and conditions have grown steadily and tragically worse.

The local legislature appears to be wholly incapable in the matter.

The native population needs and deserves prompt and powerful intervention.

This same Agent Woolley, while making his opening address before an assembly of his followers in this city, said:

It has been predicted that the territorial executives will refuse or be unable to enforce the law. The prediction does injustice to the officers and confesses a flabbiness of citizenship, that does not exist.

Speaking before the members of the United States Senate, while trying to put through a secret scheme to overthrow local self-government in this Territory, this agent and spokesman of the Prohibition forces brands the officials and the citizens of the Territory as weak and incapable.

Having failed to accomplish his purpose along that tack, he comes home, and, speaking face to face with his followers—who, together with all other citizens of Hawaii, he has grossly insulted—he fawns and cringes and, in fact, brands himself with having uttered that which was false.

He trims his sails to every breeze and it is consistent in nothing except the coarse practice of calling people names.

This is typical of the hypocrisy and the falsehood of Prohibition. That is why it is opposed by self-respecting citizens who believe in honest temperance and common honesty in dealing with public questions.

"On July 26 the Hawaiian people will have the opportunity to choose between their right to have saloons available, through the open doors of which they can take short cuts to their graves, and their right to close the saloon doors, with the possibility of preserving their race from extermination."—Advertiser.

Being practically interpreted, this means that on July 26 the citizens of this Territory will choose between their right to control the liquor traffic through regulated and licensed places of sale, or increase the death rate by promoting the distribution of the worst alcoholic poisons imaginable, through kitchen barrooms, blind pigs and pocket peddlers.

## PROHIBITION FALSEHOOD AND PREJUDICE.

Prohibition's agent and spokesman, Mr. Woolley, in his latest declaration of purposes made last evening, opened his address with these words:

"That we who support the prohibition side make no fight on any individual, impugn no man's motives, deny no man's right to hold and advocate his own opinion, wish no man ill, belittle no man's possible loss."

And he closed his remarks with the following sentence:

"Against us are only the guerrillas of evil and timidity, and best of all, God is with us."

Could there be a more impressive example of inconsistency, falsehood and hypocrisy?

This agent and spokesman for Prohibition in this Territory, in his first breath, speaks for a fair fight and an honest exchange of opinion. He then with studied care leaves as a final thought in the mind of his hearers the statement that against him and his Prohibition forces are "only"—mark well that he makes no qualification for the right of a man to hold his own opinion—"the guerrillas of evil and timidity."

One of Mr. Woolley's own phrases used in this opening address is the best answer that can be made: "That is a lie told knowingly."

This agent of Prohibition knows very well that there are any quantity of clear-headed, honest-thinking, Christian men and women in this city and this Territory who believe that Prohibition is not only not a solution of the liquor traffic evils, but that Prohibition does more harm than good, and thus intensifies the evil that already exists in this world.

He knows more. He knows that he is not only misrepresenting these people, but he is grossly insulting them when he makes the sweeping declaration as a Prohibitionist that "Against us are only the guerrillas of evil and timidity."

The Bulletin had thought that the agent for Prohibition, when making his keynote address, would endeavor to outline a campaign that would satisfy, in fact, the text that he laid down in his introductory sentences. Alas, what a false hope, that anything savoring of fair play, tolerance for an opposing honest opinion, or common decency in campaign methods, should come out of Prohibition or its agent.

Agent Woolley would have his hearers, and those whom he may be able to mislead, believe that only those connected with the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors

oppose the Prohibition scheme for dealing with the liquor traffic.

No one in this Territory understands better the absolute falsity of such an assertion than Agent Woolley. Yet he made it in a carefully-prepared address, a copy of which he gave to the Prohibition organ.

Mr. Woolley has shown in his address that the Prohibition game is the same old prejudiced, false promising, misrepresenting, impractical affair it has been since first put forward as an experiment. It is the same old attack on personal liberty and temperate living.

Having proved itself, it has proved that it should be voted down everlastingly.

## DELAYED HONORS.

Ever since the Spanish-American War was ushered in by the blowing up the Maine in Havana harbor, it is safe to say that there has been a general desire on the part of the people of the United States to have the ill-fated battleship raised and the bluejackets who were carried down with the wreck given decent burial on American soil.

The Government has been delinquent up to the present time about taking any steps in the matter, but now it seems that a move will be made and the sixty-seven bodies, supposed to be still in the wreck, will be given military honors for the dead in the Arlington National Cemetery.

It seems dilatory on the part of the United States officials to let the Nation's honored dead remain uncared for in the harbor of a nearby country, but it is better late than never.

## "FOUL AND CROOKED" WORDS OF WOOLLEY

(Continued from Page 1.)

In the back as they ran, and that they would conduct a low, skulking fight.

License Board, Target.

His reflections on the Board of Liquor License Commissioners were direct, and showed that the prohibitionists of his type do not believe that the board is or ever has been responsive to the sentiment of the community.

Referring to the events that led up to his trip to Washington, Woolley said:

"In the Anti-Saloon League the sentiment was divided, but the weight of opinion was in being content, for the present, with even very moderate progress in the right direction. Nothing revolutionary was demanded or expected. But we did hope for some clear action of the commissioners indicating and, in effect, announcing that they recognized the spirit of the times, which required that the beverage liquor traffic be firmly and materially curtailed, if not entirely and immediately suppressed."

"But," declared Woolley, "the commissioners refused to recognize this sentiment, and he then entered into an unconscious defense of the practical operation of the existing law in the following language: 'The meetings of the commissioners discovered no such recognition. Not that there was any bias in favor of the liquor trade. There was not even a suspicion of such a thing. Valid petitions of protest against individual applications for license and valid complaints against the conduct of certain establishments were hospitably received and fairly dealt with. A bad saloon was closed at Kaunakakai, putting Molokai, with Niha and Kahoolawe, into the column of prohibited areas. But the internal policy of the commissioners was to maintain the status quo and

keep the burden of proof and of effort upon those who would reduce the number of the drink shops."

"This is not said in criticism of the commissioners. The law contemplated that they should be conservative men, although it clearly authorized them to take notice on their own official initiative of the evil tendency of the liquor trade and the growth of prohibitory sentiment. And I think there is no doubt at all that if they had summarily made a flat reduction of fifty per cent, the action would have met with instant public approbation."

"The board stood sturdily for decent regulation, apparently oblivious of the fact, overwhelmingly established, that while the prohibitory policy presents serious difficulties of enforcement, a liberal license policy, with regulation, is simply surrender to the saloon. It is conceivable that in the city of Honolulu two or three or four saloons might be regulated. But half a hundred, representing in management almost as many types of bad character, form a conundrum which has never yet been answered."

"Foul and Crooked."

In the opening of his speech last night Woolley declared that "we, who have taken up the peaceful arms of democratic citizenship against the liquor traffic, have no warrant to abuse our fellow citizens who engage in it or patronize it."

A little further on, in the course of his consistent remarks to the two hundred Hawaiians, John Martin and

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C. H. Dickey, Agent Woolley said: "We are simply going to have a fair fight against the most truculent bully that ever swaggered in the streets and used foul tactics to get a decision. It will be a fair fight on our side; it will be foul and crooked from start to finish on the other."

One of the significant things in Woolley's address was his frequent use of "anti-saloon" in place of "prohibition." The whole tenor of his speech indicated that the prohibitionists plan to cloud the issue by an indiscriminate use of "anti-saloon" in an effort to mislead voters as to the true issue at stake.

Admits Error.

In his remarks last night Woolley made an unconditional surrender to the stand taken by Prince Kuhio in opposition to his own attempt to secure the passage of legislation at Washington on the ground that the people of Hawaii were not competent or sufficiently responsible to exercise the self-governing capacities of mainland communities.

In this connection Woolley said: "If the protests of the Chamber of Commerce and the Bar Association of this Territory in spirit any opposition to legislation they were very abjectly framed, for they urged nothing but the principle of local self-government. The committee appeared to me to concede the point and submit the question to the popular decision. I have no means of knowing what the decision would have been if I had refused. But as it seemed to me I was beaten in the argument, and more than that, I was conscious of the merit of the Delegate's position—and I had all along had in contemplation the securing of a plebiscite in the event of failure on the original proposition—I therefore entered into a stipulation, or record in the committee, that if the Prince would then and there agree to stand with me in the house and in the plebiscite I would agree to a joint resolution submitting the matter to the people. The stipulation was made, and the Prince has kept his part of it loyally and perfectly to this time."

"It is my judgment that the action of Congress is better than what we sought at its hands. With full power to order a prohibitory policy for the Territory, Congress has acted with the sincerest courtesy toward the people; and a great, vital question of advanced citizenship is put into the hands of the Hawaiian voters. I do not predict the outcome; but we shall have a great campaign of instruction and inspiration, and when it is over, if the liquor traffic is left unscathed, to continue its demoralizing, deadly, shameful work in the Territory, the responsibility will be left in no manner of doubt, and the licensing boards will have definite information as to the condition of the public sentiment. If we carry the election, as I am bound to hope we shall, the Legislature will realize that it must obey the popular mandate, and the executive officers will be encouraged and strengthened to enforce the law, new visions of duty and chivalry will open to the self-indulgent rich and strong, new sense of opportunity and power will inspire the home, the church and the school, and a higher, brighter epoch will dawn upon the Paradise of the Pacific."

At a lengthy conference between Governor Frazar and Federal and Territorial officials yesterday, ways and means were discussed of meeting and handling the 243 Russian immigrants who are due tonight or tomorrow morning on the Mongolia.

Those present at the conference

were R. L. Halsey of the Federal immigration service, Richard Ivers, representing the local quarantine; Sheriff Jarrett, Attorney-General Lindsay, Secretary Mott-Smith, and R. D. Mead of the Planters' Association.

At the time the vessel sailed from Kobe, the Russians were free from diphtheria, and the smallpox among the steerage passengers of the vessel had made its appearance before arrival at that port.

If any of the immigrants are suffering from infectious disease, of course, they will be taken to Quarantine Island for a stay, but it is not thought that this party will be infected. Of the last party which arrived, twenty-five per cent, were suffering from diphtheria, according to local officials.

As soon as these newcomers are through with inspection on board the vessel they will be met by representatives of the planters, and will be told just what there is for them here, and it is believed that they will start for the plantations immediately.

Asked this morning if there was any force to be used to get these immigrants out of the city and on the plantations to prevent another ill-considered experience, the Governor stated that there was no way in which force could be used on these people, lawfully, to compel them to leave town for the plantations.

"These men are not under any contract," said the Governor. "They could not be brought in under contract, for that would be illegal under the contract labor law. The representatives there merely tell them what they will receive here, and they have to come or not, just as they choose."

"As a matter of fact," the Governor continued, "these immigrants nearly all ask for contracts in Manchuria, and it takes some talking to have them start without anything to show in that form. I understand."

In reply to a question as to whether, if there were contracts between the laborers and the planters, signed in Manchuria, it would not settle the whole difficulty and the men would all go to work immediately upon arrival here, Governor Frazar stated that it might be a solution of the difficulty which has been experienced with the last lot, but as there was no way of bringing them in under contract, that hope had to be put aside.

BULLETIN ADS PAY



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M'DUFFIE HOT ON  
TRAIL OF GRACE

Promising Clue Found  
But May Work  
Out

There was another fruitless chase after Murderer Grace last night, when Chief McDuffie and his men spent many hours searching the Nuuanu stream, where a boy reported he had seen the negro during the evening. After being out in the rain till almost daylight and having scoured the district, the sleuths had to give the hunt up.

This morning certain information reached McDuffie, which, if correct, is about the most promising that has been given the police since Grace escaped from the gang at Kapiolani Park. It may be that within the next few hours the much wanted man will again be under arrest. The people who sent the clue in are very scared, and they bargained that their names or home should not be mentioned in the matter just now.

McDuffie left early this morning to follow up the clue and as the place mentioned by the informers is out of town, a telephone message may at any moment reach town announcing the capture of the negro.

CONSERVATIVES NOW  
DOUBT WOOLLEY

(Continued from Page 1.)

phasis, to the fact that the "saloon door would be closed."

The practical failure of the Russian immigration scheme has lent additional point to the knowledge that the Woolley propaganda means the sowing of the seeds of more discord and unrest among the Japanese and is the basis upon which many will be enlightened as to the true effort of prohibition in Hawaii.

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